

The Newest Baltimore City Landmarks

Officially Designated 12/5/2012

#165 Abell Building – 329-335 W. Baltimore St.

The Abell Building is an ornately decorated late-19th century double warehouse. It was constructed in 1880 for A.S. Abell, owner of the Baltimore Sun, and served as one of his investment properties. Designed by prominent Baltimore architect George A. Frederick, this structure is one of the finest Victorian warehouses in Baltimore, and is considered to be Frederick's best industrial design. It features cast-iron on the first floor and brick with polychromatic stone details on the upper stories. The ironwork was cast by Bartlett, Hayward & Co. The building survived the Great Fire of 1904, and housed a variety of businesses and manufacturing firms.



#166 Appold-Faust Building – 307-309 W. Baltimore St.

The Appold-Faust Building is a late-19th century iron-front factory and warehouse, and is one of the finest examples of cast-iron architecture in the City. It is the only known existing building in the City that has two cast-iron façades. Cast-iron architecture was once ubiquitous in the business district. The building was constructed in 1870 by prominent builder Benjamin F. Bennett, and the ironwork likely cast by the foundry of Bartlett, Robbins, and Co. for George J. Appold, a prominent Baltimore businessman. The rear of the building was constructed in 1875 for John Faust, a pioneer in machinated shoe manufacturing. The building housed a variety of businesses and manufacturing firms, representative of how the garment district grew and changed throughout its history.



167 Baltimore Equitable Society Building – 21 N. Eutaw St.

The Baltimore Equitable Society Building was constructed in 1857 for the Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore. The architect was Joseph F. Kemp and the builders were Gardner & Matthews. The building is Italian Renaissance Revival, a style that once was common in the city, but has mostly disappeared due to the Great Fire of 1904, urban renewal, and redevelopment. In 1889, the Baltimore Equitable Society moved into this building, where it remained until 2003. As the city's first fire insurance company and the state's first corporation, Baltimore Equitable Society has insured city residents against fire since 1794.



#168 Equitable Building – 10-12 N. Calvert St.

The Equitable Building is significant as the first skyscraper in Baltimore. It was the largest and most highly decorated office building in Baltimore when it was constructed in 1891-1893, and is the oldest existing building on Courthouse Square. This commercial building was designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style by prominent Baltimore architects Charles L. Carson and Joseph Evans Sperry, and features elements of Sullivan-esque architecture. The Equitable Building was the first building in Baltimore to be constructed with a “cage” of cast-iron girders and columns supporting the steel floor beams independent from the exterior framing of the building. The building was fireproof, and survived the Baltimore Fire of 1904, though the interior was destroyed. It was one of several fireproof office buildings that helped stop the fire from spreading further north. Throughout its existence, the Equitable Building has housed offices of businesses, banks, insurance, and law.



#169 Old Town National Bank Building – 221 N. Gay St.

The Old Town National Bank is an excellent example of an early 20th century commercial structure in Baltimore. Designed in the Beaux Arts style by Frederic A. Fletcher, the building served one of the oldest banking houses in the city. The bank's history is intrinsically tied to the Old Town neighborhood, and was the finest and largest building when it was constructed in Old Town in 1925.



#170 St. Alphonsus Hall – 125 W. Saratoga St.

Constructed in 1873, St. Alphonsus Hall is a fine example of a Gothic Revival institutional structure. It is architecturally evocative of St. Alphonsus Church, located across the street. St. Alphonsus Hall was an important site for Baltimore's German and Lithuanian communities throughout its history, serving as a school, parish hall and convent for St. Alphonsus Church. Early immigrant communities maintained very close-knit religious ties, attending separate churches and schools. St. Alphonsus Hall allowed the Germans and Lithuanians to retain their religious and ethnic ties while also helping them assimilate into society at large. Even after the school ceased to serve specific ethnic communities, it was valued by many Baltimoreans of various religious and cultural backgrounds for its quality education.



171 Terminal Warehouse Building – 320 Guilford Ave.

The Terminal Warehouse was built by an important local company in the late 19th century as a warehouse for flour and other dry goods, and served the Northern Central Railway Line. It is representative of Baltimore's industrial development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The building continues to provide warehousing, trucking and distribution services in the mid-Atlantic region. The Terminal Warehouse is an excellent example of industrial/warehouse design by a noted local architect, Benjamin B. Owens, retaining many interior and exterior design elements including the prominent roof-top water tower and wood beam construction.



172 Turnbull Building – 311-313 W. Baltimore St.

The Turnbull Building is an early 20th century factory and warehouse constructed two years after the Baltimore Fire. The building was designed by Bayard Turnbull, Baltimore architect, for his father, Lawrence Turnbull, as an investment property. Lawrence Turnbull was a significant figure in literary circles both in Baltimore and nationally. The building housed a variety of manufacturing firms during the 20th century.



Public Interior #2 - St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church – 1920 Saint Paul St.

While several churches and residences in Baltimore have Tiffany stained-glass windows, St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church is the only building with a Tiffany interior. Louis Comfort Tiffany was one of America's most famous interior designers and artists of the late 19th - early 20th century. Today, he is best known for his stained-glass. Built in 1898, St. Mark's is one of only a few intact Tiffany-designed interiors left in the world. The Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company designed and produced the ornately decorated walls, mosaics, stained-glass windows, and lamps in the church.

